	Case 1:18 ev 00719 CCR Document 26 Filed 05/31/19 Page 1 of 22	
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1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT	
2	WESTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK	
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4	X BLACK LOVE RESISTS IN THE RUST, by 18-CV-719(CCR)	
5	and through its co-directors Natasha Soto and Shaketa Redden and on	
6	behalf of its members agent Just Resisting; Dorethea Franklin; Taniqua	
7	Simmons; De'Jon Hall; and Jane Doe, individually and on behalf of a class	
8	Of others similarly situated, Plaintiffs	
9	vs. Buffalo, New York	
10	CITY OF BUFFALO, NY; BYRON B. BROWN, October 9, 2018 Mayor of the City of Buffalo, in his 2:49 p.m.	
11	individual and official capacities; BYRON C. LOCKWOOD, Commissioner of the	
12	Buffalo Police Department, in his individual capacity; DANIEL DERENDA,	
13	former Commissioner of the Buffalo Police Department, in his individual	
14	capacity; AARON YOUNG, officer of the Buffalo Police Department, in his	
15	individual capacity; KEVIN BRINKWORTH, PHILIP SERAFINI, officer of the Buffalo	
16	Police Department, in his individual capacity; UNKNOWN SUPERVISORY PERSONNEL	
17	1-10, officers of the Buffalo Police Department, in their individual capacities;	
18	and UNKNOWN OFFICERS 1-20, officers of the Buffalo Police Department, in their	
19 20	individual capacities, DefendantsX	
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22	TRANSCRIPT OF VIDEO CONFERENCE BEFORE THE HONORABLE CHRISTINA CLAIR REISS	
23	UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE	
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1 APPEARANCES 2 3 CENTER FOR CONSITITONAL RIGHTS 4 BY: CLADIA WILNER, ESQ. DARIUS CHARNEY, ESQ. 5 ANJANA MALHOTRA, ESQ. 666 Broadway, Floor 7 New York, New York 10012 6 Appearing on behalf of the Plaintiffs 7 8 CITY OF BUFFALO DEPARTMENT OF LAW BY: ROBERT M. QUINN, ESQ. 65 Niagara Square Buffalo, New York 14202 Appearing on behalf of the Defendants 10 11 12 AUDIO RECORDER: Jane Kellogg 13 TRANSCRIBER: Christi A. Macri, FAPR-CRR 14 Kenneth B. Keating Federal Building 100 State Street, Room 2120 15 Rochester, New York 14614 16 17 18 (Proceedings recorded by electronic sound recording, transcript produced by computer). 19 20 21 22 23 2.4 25

PROCEEDINGS

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THE CLERK: All rise. Court is now in session. The Honorable Christina Reiss presiding. You may be seated.

Your Honor, we're here in the matter of Black Love Resists in the Rust, et al. vs. The City of Buffalo, et al., Docket No. 18-CV-719.

Counsel, please state your name and the party you represent for the record.

MS. WILNER: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Claudia Wilner from the National Center for Law and Economic Justice for the plaintiffs.

MR. CHARNEY: Good afternoon, Your Honor, Darius
Charney from the Center for Constitutional Rights also for the plaintiffs.

MS. MALHOTRA: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Anjana Malhotra, cooperating counsel with the Center For Constitutional Rights as counsel for the plaintiffs.

MR. QUINN: And Robert Quinn on behalf of the defendants. Good afternoon, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Good afternoon. Today I want to talk about whether or not your joint proposed discovery plan is realistic and also whether or not we could shorten any dates or whether this is something where you've exchanged information.

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So in assisting the Western District of New York, we have the -- the judges of Vermont have agreed to do things your way and follow your local rules, but I've noticed that some of the discovery schedules are abnormally long for no particular reason.

So, for example, in this case your dispositive motions would be due today next year. And in reading the complaint it looked to me like the data was historical and had been reasonably preserved. But it also looked to me like there would be a fairly significant factual discovery phase prior to class determination.

And I didn't see anything in the discovery schedule that factored in determining whether or not this proceeds as a class action, which would change things considerably.

So I'm wondering if it is sufficiently phased or if you've thought about those and decided upon those kind of bare-bones approach, and if I'm missing something.

I'm also interested in -- we have an ADR process that is different from your process and it looks to me like that is not anywhere in the discovery schedule. It may be that this is a case that does not fall within it. But we do what's called "early neutral evaluation," so we do it sooner rather than later in the case.

I looked at the complaint and I saw the due process claim, it was not clear to me whether we were talking about

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substantive or procedural due process. So I'm hoping you can clarify that for me.

And I just want to point out that in the defendants' answer it's Black Love "Resits" in the Rust as opposed to "Resists" in the Rust. So you might want to check your caption so you don't duplicate that for further filings.

So let's start with the plaintiffs, and it would be helpful for me if you announced who you are each time you speak just so I can get your names down. I do have a good idea who is litigating in this case.

MS. WILNER: Thank you, Your Honor. This is Claudia Wilner for the plaintiffs.

And I -- we -- both sides have discussed the schedule. We do think there's going to be a fair amount of discovery involved in the case. And specifically in terms of deadlines for class action, we would need to do class discovery before we would be in a position to file the motion.

I also think there's a fair amount of -- you had mentioned that there was a fair amount of historical data in the complaint, and that is true insofar as we have some data about locations of checkpoints.

But I wanted to clarify for the Court that our case not only involves the checkpoints, but discriminatory ticketing practices that occur outside of checkpoints and we are going to be seeking from the City data that concerns

- ticketing practices generally, not just at checkpoints, which
 is not an area of data that we've had an opportunity to
 explore yet.
 - So we do expect there to be quite a bit more statistical data and information that we'll be seeking from the City than is currently present in the complaint. I don't know if that helps.
 - THE COURT: It does a little bit. It's your perception that the defendants agree that this should proceed as a class action? Because I don't see that built into your discovery schedule.
 - So if it is going to proceed as a class action, you obviously have broader discovery rights than you do if you're dealing with individual plaintiffs.

MS. WILNER: Mm-hmm.

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THE COURT: And I just don't see where that threshold determination would be made in this discovery schedule. And maybe if you're comfortable leaving it loose, that might be fine with me, but I bet we will get to a decision point pretty quickly when you ask for something and it's outside the normal scope of discovery, but might be within the scope of discovery for a class action.

MS. WILNER: Mm-hmm. Well, we absolutely do intend to proceed on a class action basis and we expect to begin class discovery, you know, imminently when the conference is

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Some of the earliest discovery that we plan to do is
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          about ascertaining the size of the class and who our class
          members would be.
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                      THE COURT: Okay. That didn't really answer my
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          question about are you comfortable leaving it this loose and
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          bare-bones?
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                      MS. WILNER: I think for now, Your Honor, we are.
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                      THE COURT: Okay. Anybody else from the plaintiffs'
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          side that wants to speak?
                      MS. WILNER: Oh, yes. Well, you've had a -- there
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          are a couple of other questions that you had raised. One had
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          to do with the ADR process.
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                      So we have been expecting and we've talked to
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          defense counsel about this to follow the ADR process and the
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          rules that are present in the Western District. So we
          expect -- we assume that we would be following the timing and
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          the schedule that's set forth in the local ADR plan.
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          were planning to proceed with that process.
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                      I think we just didn't understand that you would
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          want to see those dates included in the discovery plan.
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                      THE COURT: Let me ask you about that because having
          sat on a number of these cases, I am seeing discovery plans.
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          Is it required by the local rules?
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                      MS. WILNER: My understanding is that there is a
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local ADR plan that is required for the local rules unless

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1 there are certain kinds of cases that can be opted out.

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I don't believe our case is the type that normally is opted out. And we have discussed mediation; I think both sides are -- I don't want to speak for opposing counsel, but my understanding is both sides are open to mediation.

So we discussed -- yeah, we did. According to the local schedule, I think we discussed conferring and selecting a mediator by October 23rd, and having an initial mediation session by December 1st and continuing with mediation, you know, up until the time of trial or until the parties decide that it doesn't make sense to continue.

THE COURT: Okay. And then my last question is, is it a procedural due process claim? Is it a substantive due process claim? Have you not made that determination?

MS. WILNER: I think it would qualify as a substantive -- you know, honestly, Your Honor, I am not sure whether it -- it qualifies as substantive or procedural, but it derives from the line of Supreme Court cases, I believe Marshall vs. Jerrico and the other cases that have to do with the impartiality of the tribunal and the importance of the -- essential importance of having fairness in the process both from the tribunal and the prosecutors and the officers -- this would include the police officers who are appearing in the process.

So I -- I actually haven't seen in the case law

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whether they call it substantive or procedural, and there's a different standard protesting those kinds of claims.

THE COURT: Right. And that's -- when I was trying
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THE COURT: Right. And that's -- when I was trying to stretch out what your claims were, that was my stopping point because I don't think -- I didn't get the impression it was about the impartiality of the tribunal. I don't know that that shows up in the due processes claims, but I didn't look specifically for that argument.

But breezing through it right now, I -- defendants will again violate their Fourth Amendment rights by subjecting them to track enforcement solely for pecuniary gain.

So, anyway, you'll get to that point where you're clarifying and go from there.

MS. WILNER: And if I can --

THE COURT: Go ahead.

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MS. WILNER: -- just to clarify, our claim is really directed not so much at the tribunal, but at the improper pecuniary motivations that are in place at the police officer level. So it's about the prosecutor and the policing as opposed to the judges.

THE COURT: Okay. (Indiscernible) it was the judges, but when you said "impartiality of the tribunal," I guess that's what I was looking for. Okay.

I'm sure we'll get to the point of narrowing what's at issue and it's a very comprehensive complaint. So I had a

1 lot of information going into this conference.

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Let's talk -- let me talk to defense counsel, and are you in agreement that a schedule that's bare-bones is going to work for you, at least in the short-term?

MR. QUINN: In the short-term we would say yes. We actually had not discussed the discovery schedule of the class certification. I believe we were just working off of the -- the format of the joint proposed discovery plan and the other plan.

I've seen it both ways. I do think, you know, plaintiff is going to put on a case that they see fit, but I have seen instances where the class certification and class discovery is completed before and then the rest of the case proceeds.

I don't know that we've discussed this really. I don't know if plaintiff has a preference one way or the other or the Court for that matter. I don't want to make things difficult, but I would like them to proceed in an orderly manner and just big picture.

From my discussions with the plaintiff, I expect that there are going to be quite extensive discovery requests, and I believe that the dates in the -- in the proposed plan are relatively ambitious. We certainly will do our best to comply with them, but just, you know, from speaking with them it sounds like they want to do a lot of depositions, a lot of

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paper discovery and the wide-ranging nature of the complaint might -- might cause the deadlines to have to be adjusted as we go forward.

Whether or not it makes more sense to have the class certification done first, I could see a situation where it would, but I don't really know that and we had not really discussed that.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, having just finished the Northeast Dairy Farmers class action certification case, I think that the preferable practice is if you're asking for class certification and you want to end up at trial on that basis, you should be factoring that into a discovery schedule because you're entitled to certain things in a class action lawsuit that you're not entitled to on behalf of individual plaintiffs, and it's going to start shaping the case quite quickly.

The first time you file your discovery and defendant says you don't -- you're not entitled to this discovery, we're going to hit that point.

Also, in my experience the class proceedings take up a fair amount of time and so you have to plan on that kind of hearing if you want to go in that direction.

So I -- I don't hear any particular anxiety on either parties' part about having a bare-bones schedule that I would see in a personal injury case or any other case in the

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Western District of New York. And if you are happy enough to proceed on that basis for the time being, that's fine with me.

One thing that you should understand is, especially if we're going to have a class action, that judges, you know, play a much different role than in a typical case. The judge is a fiduciary on behalf of the absent class action members and really needs to manage the proceedings so that the attorneys' fees are not completely out of bounds, so that the class is not waiting forever for a resolution, all that good stuff.

So I will take a more aggressive approach to case management. So that will be the head's up. And I anticipate we're going to have status conferences along the way to make sure things are moving forward.

So for today I'm happy to sign off on your joint discovery plan and I think we'll be back at least by telephone in 60 days to see where you're at and whether or not you have come to a more detailed understanding of how the case is going to flow from here.

There was a mention of a protective order. Do you have that in draft at this point?

MR. CHARNEY: Yes, Your Honor, this is Darius Charney again for the plaintiffs.

We have -- we did draft an order that we've exchanged with defendants and we've had a couple of phone

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conversations about the order.
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                      At this point there are a couple of issues which I
          think we've basically reached an impasse on. I don't know if
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          Your Honor would like to hear about those today or if you'd
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          like us to apprise you of it by -- in writing. What is your
          preference?
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                      THE COURT: Well, are you prepared to talk about it
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          today?
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                      MR. CHARNEY: Yes, I believe we are. So I can --
                      THE COURT: Let me ask -- go ahead, sorry.
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                      MR. CHARNEY: Oh, no, you want to ask the defendants
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          or --
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                      THE COURT: I do want to ask the defendants if
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          they're ready to talk about the protective order as well.
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                      MR. QUINN: Of course, Your Honor, I'm happy to
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          discuss it.
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                      THE COURT: Okay. So let's go back to the
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          plaintiffs and what's the issue with the protective order?
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                      MR. CHARNEY: Sure. So the first issue has to do
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          with what categories of information we want to designate as
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          confidential. We had proposed four categories which my
          understanding was the defendants were fine with those four
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          categories.
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                      They wanted to add in an additional category that
         we are not okay with, and so that's one of the issues.
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category that the defendants would like to designate as
confidential would be data related to the location of the
checkpoints that are conducted by the Buffalo Police
Department.

We are of the view that that is not appropriate

We are of the view that that is not appropriate. They cited for us the so-called law enforcement privilege, which we don't think is applicable here, and I can go into why. I can cite case law to that effect as well.

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And in addition, we think it's -- just as a practical matter doesn't make any sense given that these checkpoints are very public events where hundreds of people go through them, they're very -- their locations are very well-known to the people of Buffalo; there's even social media postings about them.

So to say that they should be kept confidential doesn't really make any sense to us. So that's -- that's the first area of disagreement.

THE COURT: So let me stay on that issue with you, and having not seen your case law --

MR. CHARNEY: Mm-hmm.

THE COURT: -- and if this is supposedly a crime fighting mechanism, how is it different from a DUI checkpoint which you would not announce in advance we're going to be out on this road at this particular time doing this, because people then just divert their path of travel around it?

So why is this different than that? 1 2 MR. CHARNEY: I guess maybe to clarify, the data we would be asking for would be for checkpoints that have already 3 been held. So obviously when they're planning to do a checkpoint, I mean, I don't even know if they keep data in 08:22:53AM 5 advance of when they conduct the checkpoint. But once the checkpoint happens they record that data. 7 And so that's the data that we -- we will be asking 8 for and would like to receive and not have it be restricted in 9 terms of its confidentiality. So I don't know if that gets at 08:23:16AM10 11 the question of, you know, well, these have to be a surprise. 12 We would be asking for data on checkpoints that have already 13 taken place so that element of --14 THE COURT: So what's --08:23:51AM15 MR. CHARNEY: -- surprise is not really an issue in 16 our view. 17 THE COURT: Let's hear from defense counsel. 18 MR. QUINN: On that specific issue, Your Honor, we 19 have -- there have been previous FOIA requests and we've raised this concern prior to and in discussions in the context 08:24:12AM20 of this lawsuit. 21 The concerns are officer safety and the adequacy 2.2 and the effectiveness of checkpoints should they happen in the 23 2.4 future. Those are the concerns that we've raised. 08:24:30AM25 I think it's important to remember what we're

talking about here is a stipulation to confidentiality. If
plaintiff doesn't want to stipulate to that, you know, I can't
force them to.

The issue, as I see it with respect to --

THE COURT: So then tell me what officer safety could there be for historical data?

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MR. QUINN: For historical data the possibility arises, Your Honor, that certain locations would, for whatever reason, have been determined to be effective locations based on, you know, the reasons that they hold those checkpoints and that they occur at that location in a pattern manner -- or in a frequent manner, something like that, so that using historical data you could try to foresee going forward the manner and locations and times in which the checkpoints would be conducted.

But if that answers your question, I did want to sort of address the -- as I see it, the issue regarding the stipulation of confidentiality is whether or not it is going to be an exclusive stipulation or if it's just going to pertain to the things that are identified in that document.

I think it is laudable and we should try to agree on things that would be kept confidential largely as it's currently drafted, that's proposed to be mostly personal information of both plaintiffs and defendants. That seems reasonable.

What I want to avoid is for that to change --1 2 should other issues come up in the future, change in any way the manner in which confidential or privileges or things of 3 that nature are addressed. I want the order to be a 4 stipulation of things that we can agree on, not an exclusive 08:26:36AM 5 here's the only thing that's going to be confidential because 7 as we sit here we don't know -- I don't know what the plaintiff is going to request. 8 9 We have not received any discovery requests. don't know how far they're going to look as far as data. 08:26:50AM10 11 They've already indicated that it is going to be wide-ranging 12 and it's not just limited to the location of checkpoints. 13 So I don't know. I don't think it's going to be a huge issue, but, you know, these are records that go a long 14 So I just don't want to be limited as we move forward 08:27:08AM15 16 in the lawsuit. That's what I see as the issue regarding 17 the -- the confidential order. 18 THE COURT: Okay. I don't think that historical 19 data should be confidential as a per se category on the 08:27:56AM20 thought that maybe they're going to choose the same location 21 at some time in the future. That doesn't seem to me that would warrant true confidential status. 2.2 23 I don't think this protective order limits the 2.4 defendant from coming back to the Court and asking for a different protective order. Protective orders, as you know, 08:28:22AM25

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don't have to be mutual. If you get to a sticking point, you can ask for an *in camera* inspection and have the Court make determinations.

So what I don't want is protracted negotiations over a protective order where all discovery comes to a standstill and you don't go forward because you don't have this signed.

So there's a mechanism in the rules for something that one party finds confidential and the other does not. You can submit it on an expedited basis and I'll give you an expedited ruling.

What's the next issue with regard to the protective order?

MR. CHARNEY: So it actually builds off your last comment there, which is we had put some general language at the end of the order which basically preserves both sides' right to add additional categories of confidential information as well as for, you know, each side if they oppose such additional designations to oppose those and then the party seeking the designation would go to the Court.

So in other words, create -- trying to, you know, put down in writing the process which you just articulated. We thought this language was pretty standard in protective orders and stipulations we've seen in other cases. So we're, frankly, a little bit confused as to why the defendants

1 | wouldn't want such language in this agreement.

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It would basically provide for a process to Your Honor's point where if a party wants to designate another category and the other side doesn't agree with it they would, you know, meet-and-confer. And if they can't agree, then the party that's seeking the designation would go to the judge to seek an order to declare it confidential.

So it seems pretty uncontroversial to us, but the City was not willing to agree to that language here.

THE COURT: Let's here from defense counsel.

MR. QUINN: Your Honor, I think as you stated, are correct. I mean, there are mechanisms in place for when someone thinks something is confidential.

This agreement changes those mechanisms and I just don't think it should go that far. I think there are things that we can agree on and that should be it. It should not change what I or plaintiff has to do should other issues arise in the future.

There are already mechanisms in place for that, and I think this agreement does change it. And that's the only sticking point from our perspective. I don't see why it needs to happen.

THE COURT: Okay. I don't see that it needs to be in there because the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure provide mechanisms for going to the Court and asking for a protective

order or withholding documents or other information based on privilege, what's required and I'm happy enough to have that be the Court's guiding post.

It doesn't sound to me like it's a real material change because if you are seeking confidentiality and non-production, you do have an obligation to go to the Court and ask for a protective order. You have an obligation to meet-and-confer.

But I don't see that you should hold up the protective order based on a clause that is adequately covered by the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

Any other issues with the protective order?

MR. CHARNEY: No, I don't think so, Your Honor.

MR. QUINN: I don't think so either, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. You will be hearing from me in 60 days. We'll be talking by telephone preferably, even though that's not my preferred way of communication. I will be just checking in to see if the landscape has shifted in terms of our working discovery schedule.

I'm happy to go bare-bones and you might tell me that that's working out fine. And if not, I want to be proactive in getting a nailed down discovery schedule that has a more case related approach to a case that looks to me like it will be relatively complicated.

Anything else that we can address today?

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MR. CHARNEY: I don't believe so. 1 2 MS. WILNER: No, Your Honor, not from the 3 plaintiffs. Thank you. 4 MR. QUINN: Not at this time, Your Honor, thank you. THE COURT: All right. And then the last thing I 08:34:17AM 5 would say is in my cases I do not have a problem if you hit a 6 stumbling block for you to call me outside of a scheduled 7 conference. So as long as both sides are on the phone, you 8 shouldn't hesitate to place that call. We can sometimes address issues much more quickly and less expensively than 08:34:38AM10 11 having people file motions. 12 So if that happens, the invitation stands and I'd 13 be happy to talk to you by telephone. We'll probably record it here or do it with the Western District of New York with a 14 08:35:24AM15 court -- court reporter, but if you want to have a chambers 16 conference, let me know as well. 17 All right, I thank you and I look forward to 18 working with you on this interesting case further. 19 MR. CHARNEY: Thank you, Judge. MS. WILNER: Thank you, Your Honor. 08:35:40AM20 21 MR. QUINN: Thank you, Your Honor. (WHEREUPON, proceedings adjourned at 3:28 p.m.) 2.2 23 24 25

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSCRIBER

In accordance with 28, U.S.C., 753(b), I certify that this is a true and correct record of proceedings from the official electronic sound recording of the proceedings in the United States District Court for the Western District of New York before the Honorable Christina Clair Reiss on October 9th, 2018.

S/ Christi A. Macri

Christi A. Macri, FAPR-CRR Official Court Reporter